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From the Baltimore Monument.

FALSE PRIDE.—It has always been a matter of regret with me that false pride could not be made like theft, a criminal offence. It is the parent of about as many crimes as any other vice: for such I hold it to be, at least one description of it. Where it is a weakness it is much to be pitied, and generally leads to impropriety. How many honest men have been made scoundrels by the false pride of a foolish wife and extravagant family. It is a compound of ignorance, deception and envy, and the world is full of it. So long as it operates upon individuals alone, it was a matter of trifling consideration; but strange as it may appear, its influence strikes at the very root of a virtuous and flourishing community. Like intemperance it is availing the shape of a rational calamity, and merits the severe reflection of every reformer. Thousands who have gone forth as armed knights upon a crusade against manifest evils, have, in themselves, been slaves to this insidious enemy! Self-love may prompt a man to do a good action, but false pride has never; it is incompatible with his nature. In our own country, its chief mischief consists in making labor a degradation, thus striking at the foundation of our prosperous condition as a people. There never was an age, perhaps, where so much scheming was resorted to to avoid hard work: no period that could exhibit so many Jerry Diddlers above stairs and below, or manifest such a wild spirit of speculation, as the present. The rich man of today, is the Lazarus of tomorrow! Fortunes are staked upon the rise and fall of stocks, as upon the cast of a die. Cities are created by fraudulence! In the morning all eyes are cast upon the master spirit of enterprise, and the evening finds him a disgraced man within the walls of a prison. Ingenuity itself is thunder struck at the countless methods adopted to obtain soft hands. Why does this disposition so extensively prevail? Certainly not for the security of happiness, for it is fruitful with poignant anxiety—not for health, for it frequently enervates and destroys. Sir Walter Scott, I think, says no man ought to want in this country, who can buy a hatchet and fell a tree: consequently, the remark being true it cannot be from necessity! False pride whispers "it is not genteel to work." How banefully is this illustrated.

Does the successful merchant make his son a mechanic? very seldom. Does the professional man make his son a mechanic? more seldom still. But does not the more fortunate mechanic make his son the guardian of cloths and calicoes? Why is this? Is the yard stick more honorable than the jack plane? the goose quill more dignified than the type? Look back twenty or fifty years, and behold the barefooted adventurer, and the present time rolling in wealth! or spending his annual income of some three thousand dollars per annum in manufacturing ladies of his daughters! Does he teach them the usual rudiments of housewifery? Very rarely. Is it because the healthful exercise of the domestic duties is disgraceful? Oh no! False pride says, "It would be ungentle for ladies to work"—as if it would tarnish the fair and delicate fingers that bring such sweet sounds from the piano, to dust the gorgeous instrument itself.

How supremely ridiculous is this illimitable price! Thousands of daughters whose mothers have been raised in a kitchen, and their fathers in a horse stable—would feel insulted, if asked if they had ever made a loaf of bread or washed out a pocket handkerchief! They would more likely prate "about good society," "mixed company," and the dignity of their ancestors! A few years more roll round, and they come the tritely but imprudent parent dies; and then comes the scramble for some ten or twelve divisions of his hard earned estate. How small does a large fortune appear when apportioned to numerous heirs. The daughters must of course marry gentlemen, for pride dictates it: and the gentlemen must of course squander their patrimony. And what has the parent bequeathed to society and his country? Children raised in idleness; without the stimulant to add one iota to the general, substantial prosperity of the community.

Can there be a doubt but that honest labor is becoming daily more and more stigmatized? A grovelling imitation from the cellar to the garret! A spirit of extravagance in which the most unprincipled means are resorted to! Let it proceed with the rapid march that it has commenced, and it will be a stigma to earn your "bread by the sweat of your brow." Infect the country—the farmer with the same poison that flows through the population of the large cities, and you make the country of Franklin a parallel to that of Montezuma!

With us labor is every thing! It is more precious than the mines of Mexico: more valuable than countless wealth. It is not only the

foundation, but the main arch of our confederacy; unite it with education and they form a tower of strength upon which our liberties may rest forever. The priceless metals of the earth may exalt a nation to the highest attitude of transient glory, but like brilliant phenomena that illuminate the heavens, they dazzle but for a moment, and as is the case with Spain, sink into darkness and gloom. Not so with the labor of man—its glory is centered in the earth, and we behold it in the strides of internal improvement—the success of invention—the perfection of mechanical skill, and the inculcation of those exalted moral principles which give durability to our institutions, and raise mankind in their own nature and existence. Industry is the grand lever upon which this nation must depend for its continued growth, and idleness does not more retard its usefulness than false pride does to bring it into disrepute—just as the turning a single valve makes powerless the mightiest engine.

From the Religious Magazine.

The Accumulation of Property.—I suppose the progress and decline of family fortunes have been essentially the same in all parts of the world, if we except those countries in which the laws of entail and primogeniture preserve the eldest son from the reverses which otherwise would inevitably ensue.

A young man comes into the city from his respectable home of industry in the country. He comes with energy of character, and industrious habits, and is enured to economy. He has nothing to depend upon but his own resources of diligence and fidelity.

After a few years he commences business for himself. His only capital is a good name, and business talents. These guide him to wealth. In a few years he is found one of the most opulent and influential merchants in the city. And the country boy who comes into Washington street, as he did, in search of a fortune, now looks up to him with reverence as to one of the nobles of the land.

This is the history of many of the first merchants of Boston and New York. These poor country boys, with virtues which are nurtured in an economical home, come into our great cities and take the lead in law, in politics in merchandise. There are exceptions, but this is the general rule in all the principal cities of this country and in England. What is the subsequent history?

The sons and the daughters of this, now rich man, find a very different cradle from that which their father found in his paternal home. Profusion and splendor are all around them. Their father trod a painted floor, or perhaps ate his bread and milk from the earthen bowl or the tin dipper. They move in apartments furnished with splendor, and take their coffee from cups of silver. I am not now saying that this is wrong, but simply describing the process which I apprehend is general. Under such influences they have many imaginary wants, and the profusion around them destroys all habits of economy.

The sons feel that they are not dependent upon their exertions for support; that their father is rich that he will set them up in business, and they think that property will flow in upon them, as easily as it follows the well directed efforts of their father's strong mind. They form no habits of close application. They have received no instruction in the hard, but useful school of adversity. The father has felt that in amassing property he was promoting the welfare of his family. He would be rich, and he has fallen into a snare.

The father dies. The property is divided. The sons are in business; their habits are such that they cannot avoid heavy expenditures, and they cannot endure the rigor of unwearying exertion. Their father commenced at the bottom of the ladder and gradually ascended. He came from the farm house, and rose by degrees, to opulence and luxury. The sons commence at the top of the ladder and go down. Year after year the property dwindles away, and the children are soon fairly down in the walks of obscurity and poverty. The son of the coachman and his master simply change places. The one with wife and children takes inside seat. The other with whip and rein mounts the box. It is thus the wheel is continually revolving. And this not through the caprices of blind fortune, but through the operation of clearly defined and natural causes.

Now here is the snare into which he falls who will be rich. He may be laboring all his life, for the accumulation of property, and that very property, be the cause of the ruin of his family. The exposure of the daughters' happiness, may be still greater than that of the sons. When an affectionate-hearted lady awakes to the consciousness that her husband has taken her but as the necessary encumbrance to her father's property, the measure of her wretchedness is almost full. The danger of unhappy marriage is under all circumstances great. Even where there is no allurement to the connexion, but congeniality of taste and affection, the number of ill sorted and discordant unions is fearfully great. But the chances of happiness which a young lady with an independent fortune has, are very small indeed. The very fact that she has money will be regarded as an objection, by many of the best minds and hearts, while the

trivious, and the heartless, and the profligate, will crowd around her. An ingenious young man shrinks from the imputation of marrying for money, and he fears to take as a companion, through life's hard pilgrimage, one who has been nurtured in fashion and luxury.

Thus does a man not unfrequently labor for his whole life to accumulate property which ruins his sons and destroys his daughters.

HOME.

Extracts from Mrs. Sanford's book, "Woman, in her social and domestic character."

A woman's virtue must be genuine. They are to expand, not in the sunshine, but in the shade. And, therefore, they need some vital principle to supply the place of foreign excitement. Religion is this influence,—this germ of every grace, this sap which finds its way through every fibre, and emits the fairest blossoms without the aid of artificial heat.

"The pious woman courts retirement. She seeks not the inebriety of quietism, but the calmness and regularity of domestic duty. And though she may sometimes be called to less congenial scenes, she will neither refuse the summons, nor show a peevish reluctance to obey it; yet her taste is home! for there she feels she is most useful, most happy, and has most communion with her God.

And it is the domesticating tendency of religion that especially prepossesses men in its favor, and makes them, even if indifferent to themselves, desire it, at least, in their nearest female connections. They can securely confide in one who is under its sober influence, and whose duties and pleasures lie within the same sphere. They feel no jealousy of a sentiment, which however intense, interferes with no legitimate affection, but which makes a woman more tender, more considerate, and more sympathizing, than the most ardent passion of romance would do, or the most studied polish of the world.

In the last chapter of the book, the author has been speaking of that important duty of a mother, the instruction and care of her children. She proceeds.

And well is her care repaid. On whom does the infant smile so sweetly as on its mother? To whom do the little boy and girl fly so naturally for sympathy, as to their mother? And often, in after life, does not youth repose its confidence securely on a mother, and seek the counsel of a mother's faithful heart, and hide its griefs in a mother's tender bosom? It is a delightful relationship; and if mothers would secure the love and respect of their children, they must not grudge their attentions to them in their earliest years. They must be willing to sacrifice a little amusement, or a little company, or a little repose for the sake of nursing their infants, or teaching their children, or fulfilling, themselves, offices which, too frequently, they devolve on servants.

To accomplish, however, those duties, a woman must be domestic. Her heart must be at home. She must not be on the look-out for excitement of any kind, but must find her pleasure, as well as her occupation, in the sphere which is assigned to her.

St. Paul knew what was best for woman when he advised her to be domestic. He knew that home was her safest place; home her appropriate station. He knew, especially, the dangers to which young women are exposed, when, under any pretence, they fly from home. There is composure at home; there is something sedative in the duties which home involves. It affords security not only from the world, but from delusion and errors of every kind. A woman who lives much at home, hears the rumors merely of conflicts which perplex and agitate all who are involved in them. Opinions are presented to her, not dressed up with all the witchery of eloquence, and fresh from the mouth of their propounder, but divested of extrinsic attractions, and in their true garb. She entertains them with a mind not fevered by excitement, nor abashed for stimulus, but prepared to weigh every thing impartially, and preoccupied by important themes.

A PUFF FOR THE YANKEES. Some political rascallion in the Third Congressional District of Pennsylvania, having given at a recent political meeting in derision of what he was pleased to call "Yankee interlopers," the Philadelphia Ledger takes up the cudgel for Yankee land and plies it with much zeal and effect. The following extract is a mere matter of eloquent composition, would do honor to the best writer in the land; and at the same time its truth adds lustre to its eloquence:

Nor does the embattled field, or the mountain wave, red with the blood of mortal strife, alone proclaim the praises of New England. Wherever industry sows and reaps its harvest, wherever enterprise forces its daring march, wherever the indomitable spirit of improvement converts the wilderness into the garden and the domicile of civilization upon the haunts of the wild beast, wherever learning sheds its holy light, and morals and religion, hand in hand, point the way to peace on earth, and happiness beyond the bounds of mortality, there is the New Englander rejoicing in his name, & proudly pointing to the school house and the church of his father land, as the temple in which he learned to cultivate and develop the higher attributes of his nature. Go to that little spot of our Union covered by the six New England

States, and see what a paradise its hardy, enlightened and honest children have reared amid its stubborn rocks and chilling blasts. Go to the bright skies and teeming soil of the west, and see how beneficent nature rewards the industry, enterprise, perseverance and skill of the "Yankee interloper." Go to quiet, orderly, prosperous Ohio, and see what the "Yankee interloper" has done under his reign of liberty and law. Go to the universities, colleges, academies, pulpits, schools, court houses, medical laboratories, and manufactories of every State in the Union, and see what the "Yankee interloper" has done and is doing, to sustain the reign of intellectual improvement. Go to your patent office, and among its seven thousand inventions, you see in four fifths of them the proofs of "Yankee ingenuity." Go to the marts of your commerce from Passamaquoddy to New Orleans, and see the Yankee merchant, the Yankee lawyer, the Yankee physician, the Yankee clergyman, the Yankee teacher, the Yankee editor, throwing his ample stores of industry, enterprise, learning and integrity into the common stock of improvement.

A correspondent of Ohio Register, writing from Cincinnati, says:—

Our landing was yesterday astonished by the appearance of a young man from down the river, who, when caught and measured, proved to be seven feet six inches high. As he stood in the crowd, his shoulders high above the heads of the tallest, he looked around him without the least interruption to his prospect, which was doubtless an extended one, while the pigmy tribes of Adam, your common six footers, were walking round him at a suitable distance, for the purpose of seeing his whole length, as men walk wide of the house to read a signboard, or to see if the chimney be a fire. I afterwards saw him standing on the guards of the steamboat, apparently surveying, over the top of the boat, some object on the other side. Of course, this "most delicate monster" was the talk of Front street for the day. Upon inquiry of the captain who brought him up, I found he was a Louisville hackman named Porter. His age is 22 only, and he has not yet ceased to grow! "He is filling up," said the captain; "he'll be quite a large man yet, he's a young ternaomenon, aint he?"

APPLES FOR HORSES, &c. Apples make a most excellent food for horses. Several physicians of extensive practice in Connecticut and Massachusetts feed their horses on apples and hay, and I have never seen fatter horses, or more sleek and spirited. Their hair is much more lively, and requires less grooming than that of horses fed on grain. Mr. Norton, of Farmington, Conn, has about the finest pair of horses I have seen. They are fed mainly on apples and hay. They travel very fast and seem to have both wind and bottom. It is proper, however, to remark, that not so much grain is given to horses at the North as is customary at the South. One thing is worth noticing; horses when fed on apples do not eat so much hay as when they are fed on grain. Very sour apples injure the teeth of horses; but when boiled they do not. The rule of feeding is to commence with a small quantity, and gradually increase to a bushel a day for one horse.

Apples are most excellent food for bees. The latest beeh I have ever seen was made so on sweet apples.

Nothing will fatten mutton quicker than apples. It is necessary, or best to cut up the apples when fed to sheep.

Hogs care nothing for corn, if they can get apples; if sweet, the apples may be given without boiling, if sour, they must be boiled. Mixed with corn meal the flesh is firmer.

Apples increase the quantity and quality of milk. At first there was a prejudice against giving apples to milk cows, because it was thought they diminished or dried up the milk. It is true that a gorge of apples, or any other green food, will cause a fever and dry up the milk; but given in proper quantities, the effect is quite different.

Cattle and hogs are purchased and fattened on apples, and sold at a fine profit, when to fatten them on corn would ensure a loss.

Sweet apples, and good eating apples are to be preferred as food for horses, sheep and cows; also for hogs, though some recommend a mixture of sour and sweet for hogs. [Quarterly Jour. of Agri.

"Tom, my son," said a father to his wild and wayward son, "what do you intend to do for a living, you scamp?" "I don't know, father, I rather think I shall enlist in the last war." Barnstable Patriot.

The New York Commercial, in answer to one of its correspondents who accuses the operator for being too jocose, says—"The gravest beast is an ass—the gravest bird is an owl—the gravest fish is an oyster, and the gravest man is a fool."

Going together.—"I wonder that you will smoke cigars," said an elderly maid to a clergyman, "for I believe tobacco and rum generally go together." "I wonder how you dare to be a woman," replied Surplice, "since woman and men generally go together."

From the Correspondence of the Eastern Argus.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

Brunswick, Sept. 7, 1837.

Mr. Greene.—Commencement with its usual trappings, displays and amusements, has passed off in good style. The exercises on Tuesday were said to be good, and well timed. I was not present then, and cannot speak from my own observation. On Wednesday the audience was larger than usual—judges were there and jurors—men who try and others who are tried—divines and there parishioners—doctors and their patients, (living ones I mean) were all pressed and screwed into the Congregational meeting house for six or eight hours. Yet, as uncomfortable as this seemed to be to a looker on, I was surprised to find that none complained less than the ladies. By the way, I like to see a lady well dressed, but I dislike to see one rigged like the wax figures of a travelling caravan,—and all for show. It always struck me as being in bad taste, and bordering on immodesty, for a lady to go uncovered into a public assembly, and to take the most conspicuous seats for observation.

The President was in uniform, and presided with ease and dignity; but, for the life of me, I could not see the ingenuity of his wearing a Friar's hat bottom up. He, a Protestant, tricked out in the slouch dress of a Catholic—bib, tucker, and cowl! The hat is said to have been worn by a Catholic Priest, on the memorable night of the slaughter of the Huguenots. I am told it came to Governor Bowdoin through some of his European ancestry, and from him to Bowdoin College. The sooner that bloody memorial is cast away the better.

The audience listened with great propriety, and apparent interest, to the performances of the graduates and to the music. The performances were certainly of no ordinary cast. I am gratified to respond to the many sentiments and true eloquence of some of them, although discussions and orations on eloquence are rarely eloquent. It appeared to me that most of the speakers peered too much and too imploringly into the galleries. This seemed to me ill-timed there; although it might be in good mode, as I saw many of the trustees and overseers glancing most complacently in the same quarter—such matters are catching.

I heard a lady say that the performances in the afternoon "were tedious, very tedious indeed." I could readily account for this erroneous burst of feeling, when I heard her say, almost in the same breath, that she was going to the ball. To ball they went, and a general bawl there was all night, as many an aching head can witness who heard neither fiddle nor lute.

The oration before the Phi Beta, by Mr. Ingersoll, was a chaste, classical, and well written production, delivered in a plain unvarnished style. The orator complimented New England, her judges, ministers, statesmen and warriors, highly—gave Maine a special tribute. The particular subject of the oration I did not at the time ascertain—but I am sure that Mr. Ingersoll did not think with Monsieur Tocqueville, that "the people of the United States are the most cold, the most calculating, the least military, and the most prosaic people on earth."

On the whole, Commencement went off well; and the sayings and doings went off well, very well, and alike complimentary to the instructors and instructed. The President's closing prayer was fine, and richly studded with beautiful thoughts and poetic feeling. Yours, &c.

H. D.

Brunswick, Sept. 7, 1837.

Dear Sir:—The annual commencement exercises were attended yesterday by one of the largest audiences I remember to have seen. The graduating class was fortunate in having a fine day which tempted every body out. The church was crowded to overflowing, and the galleries were radiant with beauty. One would think upon looking at such an auditory, that we must have a decidedly literary population. We wish the speakers had caught a little of the vivacity and wit which beamed from hundreds of pretty faces around them, for to say the truth, the performances were with few exceptions exceedingly common place. We learn that many of the class, including some of the first scholars, had petitioned the College Government to be excused from performing any of the usual parts, and that consequently none were assigned them. It is matter of regret that such a disposition should be exhibited against the system of College rank. It seems to me to afford great assistance to the lessons and discipline of the instructors, and I hope that it will continue to exert its influence. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on forty-one individuals, twenty-one of whom took parts. The addresses were judiciously arranged so that only half of them were spoken before dinner. They were chiefly on moral subjects, and a few of them approached political matters. I have not time to go through with a description of them, and if I had it would be tedious. The "Salutation" was well pronounced, and seemed to me equal in every respect to the usual Latin Oration. The "Poem" was written with a good deal of taste and ought to have been spoken with an enunciation a little more animated. The performances generally, if they did not ex-

hibit much to admire, had the negative excellence of exhibiting little to condemn. They were sadly wanting though in vivacity and spirit. Of the exercises for the degree of Master of Arts, which was conferred in course on eighteen, the "Valedictory" for some reason or other was not performed. This was less to be regretted on account of the length of the "English Oration."

The Phi Beta Kappa oration was by Mr. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia. It was a well written, sensible address, upon I know not what subject. I confess I could not see the point and aim of it. In the course of his remarks he paid many beautiful compliments to New England, and seemed to have quite as good an opinion of us as we deserve. It is the custom of this society to elect from each graduating class a limited number of its most meritorious scholars. If the elections are well conducted, and the number chosen is not too much extended, such a society may be of great benefit in awakening the exertions of students. There is danger, however, that an admission to it may become as worthless as an "honorary" (?) degree.—*ib.*

25th Congress—1st Session.

IN SENATE.

Monday, September 4, 1837.

This being the day designated in the President's Proclamation of the 15th of May, for the meeting of the First Session of the Twenty-fifth Congress.

The Vice President called the Senate to order at 42 o'clock, when forty-two Senators appeared in their seats.

Mr. Grundy offered the usual resolution respecting newspapers.

Mr. King of Alabama presented the credentials of C. C. Clay, a Senator elect from Alabama for six years from the 4th of March last. The credentials having been read, Mr. C. took the oath and his seat.

Mr. Rives presented the credentials of W. H. Roane, elected a Senator from Virginia for six years from the 4th of March last. The credentials having been read, he was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. King of Alabama presented the credentials of R. S. Strange of North Carolina, elected a Senator from that State for six years.—The credentials having been read, Mr. S. was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. King of Alabama offered the following order: Ordered, That a message be transmitted to the House of Representatives, to inform that House that a quorum of this body has assembled, and is ready to proceed to business.

The resolution was adopted. Mr. Wright moved the appointment of a committee to join such committee as the House may appoint, to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that the two Houses are organized, and are ready to receive such communication as he may be pleased to make to them.

The resolution was adopted. Mr. Grundy moved that the Senate proceed to the election of Sergeant at arms.

Mr. Clay moved to amend so as to include the office of Doorkeeper; which was agreed to, and the motion as amended was then agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for Sergeant-at-arms, when Mr. Stephen Haight received the whole of the 40 votes, and was consequently unanimously elected.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for a Doorkeeper, and on the third ballot Mr. Edward Weyer was declared duly elected, having received 21 votes, being a majority of the whole number.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Sept. 4, 1837.

This being the day designated in the President's Proclamation of the 15th of May, for the meeting of an Extra Session of the Twenty-fifth Congress, the House was called to order at 12 o'clock, by Walter S. Franklin, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the last Congress, who, having read the Proclamation, proceeded to call over the roll by States, when the members answered to their names.

The Clerk then announced that there were 224 members present.

Mr. Petrikin of Pennsylvania submitted a resolution that the House now proceed to organize by choosing a Speaker; which was agreed to without a division.

The House accordingly proceeded to ballot for the choice of Speaker; and Mr. Hamar of Ohio, Mr. McKennan of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Jones of Virginia, having been appointed tellers, the result of the first and only ballot was announced as follows:

Whole number of votes 224: necessary to a choice 113; of which
The Hon James K. Polk received 116
Hon John Bell " 103
Scattering 5

224
The Hon James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was declared duly elected Speaker of the 25th Congress; and having been conducted to the Chair by Mr. Lewis Williams of North Carolina, and Mr. Lincoln of Massachusetts, returned thanks to the House.

The members present were then qualified, by taking the oath prescribed in the Constitution of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Cushman, it was Resolved, That the House proceed to the choice of a Clerk.

Mr. Sotgen nominated Samuel Shoch, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Cushman nominated Walter S. Franklin.

The Tellers reported the result of the ballot as follows:
Whole number of votes 209
Necessary to a choice 105
Walter S. Franklin received 146
Samuel Shoch 48
Mathew St Clair Clarke 7
Blanks 8

Whereupon Walter S. Franklin of Pennsylvania, was declared duly elected, and took the oath of office.

On motion of Mr. Williams of North Carolina, Messrs Car and Hunter were appointed Doorkeepers to the House.

On motion of Mr. Conner, Roderick Dorsey was appointed Sergeant-at-arms.

On motion of Mr. Garland of Virginia, a committee of three was appointed on the part of the House, to join the committee on the part of the Senate to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses was assembled, and that Congress was ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee on the part of the House:

Mr. Garland, of Virginia; Mr. Reed of Massachusetts; Mr. Howard, of Maryland.

Mr. Mercer moved that the standing rules and orders of the last Congress be now adopted, with the exceptions before specified.

Mr. Briggs suggested that it would be better to limit the operation of the former rules, with the exceptions referred to, for the space of ten days.

Mr. Adams moved that the whole subject, together with the report of the select committee of the last Congress thereon, be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Bell suggested a limitation of the existence of the rules they now wished adopted to the first Monday in December next, in order, he said, to avoid the discussion that would inevitably arise upon them at this very important period.

Mr. Hamer expressed a wish that the gentleman from Virginia would consent to allow the subject to lie over till to-morrow; whereupon,

Mr. Mercer made that motion; which, after a few words from Mr. E. Whittlesey, was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Evans, it was Ordered, That the daily hour of meeting should be 12 o'clock, m. until the House otherwise ordered.

On motion of Mr. Reed, The House adjourned.

In the House, on Wednesday, a very animated debate upon the subject of electing a printer, took place. Three more ballots were had, with the following result, and then the House adj.

Result of the fifth, sixth and seventh ballots:
Whole number of votes 230 228 227
Necessary to a choice 116 115 114
For Blair and Rives 107 101 101
Gales and Seaton 93 81 68
Thomas Allen 27 40 53
Blanks 3 4 5

In the Senate, Mr. Hubbard moved to proceed to the appointment of the Standing Committees—the motion was adopted, and then the Senate adj.

Thursday, Sept. 7.—After the presentation of several memorials, the Senate proceeded to elect the Chairman of the Committees, and the following gentlemen were elected.

Foreign Relation.—Mr. Buchanan.

On Finance.—Mr. Wright.

On Commerce.—Mr. King of Alabama.

On the ballot for Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, Mr. Niles had 21 out of 25 votes, and it appearing that no quorum had voted.

Mr. Clay moved that by unanimous consent the further balloting be dispensed with, and that the Vice President appoint the Committees on this occasion.

The motion was agreed to. The House, after some debate, proceeded to the election of printer. On the tenth ballot, which stood as follows, Mr. Allen, of the Madisonian, was elected.

TWELFTH BALLOT.

Total number of votes, 225
Necessary to a choice, 113
For Gales & Seaton, 6
Blair & Rives, 101
Thomas Allen, 113
Scattering, 2

THURSDAY, SEPT. 7, 1837.

Senate. After sundry unimportant business, on motion of Mr. HUBBARD, the Senate then proceeded to ballot for the chairman of the several standing committees. After the balloting had been some time proceeded in,

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, said that, as the complexion of the Senate was well known, he thought this waste of time might be avoided by leaving it on the present occasion, as to the Vice President to appoint the committees.

After some conversation, in which Mr. GRUNDY, Mr. KING of Alabama, and Mr. HUBBARD participated, Mr. CLAY's proposition was agreed to without dissent, and by general consent the Vice President was authorized to appoint the several committees, and time for this purpose given till to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—The House having resumed the subject which was depending on yesterday's adjournment, after various amendments, and resolutions were offered—on

the 13th balloting, elected Thomas Allen, printer. The votes stood for

Gales & Seaton 9
Blair & Rives 101
Thomas Allen 113
Scattering 2

FRIDAY, SEPT. 8th.

Senate.—Mr. Webster appeared in his place to day and Mr. Davis took his seat yesterday. The Standing Committees were announced. They are the same as last Congress, except where the new Senators are substituted for those who are out of the Senate.

Mr. Nicholas presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans, praying for the establishment of a National Bank.

On motion of Mr. HUBBARD, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and, after a short time spent therein the doors were re-opened, and

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

Foreign Relations.—Messrs Buchanan, Tallmadge, King of Ga. of Ky. and Rives.

Finance.—Messrs Wright, Webster, Nicholas, Benton and Hubbard.

Commerce.—Messrs King of Ala. Davis, Brown, Ruggles and Norvell.

Manufactures.—Messrs Niles, Buchanan, Preston, Strange and Pierce.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Smith of Conn. Spence, Linn, McKean and Black.

Military affairs.—Messrs Benton, Preston, Tipton, Wall and Allen.

Militia.—Messrs Wall, Swift, Clay of Ala. Moulton and Smith of Indiana.

Naval affairs.—Messrs Rives, Southard, Tallmadge, Cuthbert and Williams.

Public Lands.—Messrs Walker, Fulton, Clay of Ala. and Prentiss.

Public Land Claims.—Messrs Linn, Sevier, Bayard, Moulton and Lyon.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs White, Sevier, Tipton, Linn and Swift.

Claims.—Messrs Hubbard, Tipton, Crittenden, Strange and Young.

Judiciary.—Messrs Grundy, Morris, King of Ga. Wall and Clayton.

Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs Robinson, Grundy Knight, Brown and Niles.

Roads and Canals.—Messrs Tipton, McKean, Nicholas, Young, and Williams.

Pensions.—Messrs Morris, Sevier, Prentiss, Pierce and Roane.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs Brown, White, Crittenden, Norvell and Smith of Conn.

District of Columbia.—Messrs Kent, King of Ala. Nicholas, Roane and Allen.

Patents and Patent Office.—Messrs Ruggles, Strange, Bayard, Prentiss and Robinson.

Contingent Expenses of Senate.—Messrs McKean, Fulton and Black.

Engrossed Bills.—Messrs Clay of Ala. Smith of Indiana and Norvell.

Enrolled Bills.—Messrs Smith of Conn. Lyon and Allen.

No business was done on Friday morning, in the House, Mr. Bell having announced the death of his colleague Mr. Standifer. The House passed the customary resolution, and adjourned.

Report of the Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

September 4, 1837.

SIR:—Immediately after the suspension of specie payments by the banks in New York, in May last, a circular was sent out, directing all postmasters who had been instructed to deposit the proceeds of their offices in banks, to retain them in specie to meet the drafts of the department.

To those who had been instructed to pay directly to contractors, another circular was sent, reminding them of their duties and liabilities in reference to the moneys to be received and paid by them under existing laws.

Instructions have recently been prepared, directing the manner in which returns of cash on hand are hereafter to be made to the department and forbidding the loan or use of the moneys belonging to the public for any purpose whatsoever. Copies of these papers are annexed marked, A. B. and C.*

In relation to upwards of ten thousand of the post offices, these regulations make no change. The only change effected by them is, that about eleven hundred postmasters who formerly deposited their income in banks, weekly, monthly, or quarterly, according to its amount, now retain the money in their own hands till drawn for by the department. To about nine-tenths of these the new system is more convenient than the old, as it saves them the trouble of going or sending to the banks and procuring certificates of deposit; it is equally safe, as their entire balances will be drawn for as often as they are deposited; and it is more efficient, because some postmasters who might neglect to deposit will not venture to dishonor a draft.

The postmasters who will not close their accounts quarterly, will not, probably, exceed one hundred; and the balances in their hands, from quarter to quarter, are not likely, under a proper administration of the department, to exceed in ordinary times, one or two hundred thousand dollars. As they are required to have their balances always ready in gold and silver, the department will always have the means of meeting its engagements, and if a default in an individual case should occasionally happen, nothing like a general refusal to pay, as in the case of the late deposit banks, is ever to be apprehended.

It will ever be the true policy of the department not to have a large surplus, and consequently, there will be little to entrust to the custody of postmasters or others. Moreover, the number of post offices now instructed to retain their funds, will be largely reduced upon an adjustment of the collection system to the mail

service, as arranged within the last twelve months.

Though in some places convenient, banks are not necessary to the collection and disbursement of the funds of this department. In reference to more than ten thousand post offices, the collections and disbursements are effected more expeditiously and more conveniently without the interposition of banks, than they could be with it. The contractors who are creditors of the department, are its collectors from postmasters, and the collection and the disbursement are but one operation. It is generally effected in a few days after the close of each quarter. The operation is the same where the postmasters pay to contractors upon the drafts of the department, though it is more tardy. The few offices, in reference to which banks are a convenience, are those whose receipts are large, and are not likely to be absorbed from quarter to quarter by the drafts of the department. They have generally iron chests or safes where the specie is kept; and, with a strict supervision and careful attention to their bonds, they will seldom, if ever, be found in default.

The necessary transfers of funds are effected by the department without inconvenience or loss. On the interior mail routes, the expenditures are generally greater than the income; so that, after the contractors have received the entire revenue of the offices supplied by them, balances are still due. These are as readily paid off by drafts on the postmasters in the cities where the surplus arises, as they could be by checks on banks in the small places. The process is rendered the more easy from the fact, that the heaviest surplus accrues at those points where funds are the most valuable, particularly at New York, so that drafts of the Department to pay balances in the most distant parts of the Union are generally better than cash, being available for mercantile remittances. Thus, the necessary transfers of the Department are readily effected; and as this state of things is not likely to change, it would seldom, if ever become necessary for the Department to transport specie from one point to another, if there was not a bank in existence.

Upon the suspension of the banks, efforts were made in some quarters to compel the Department to receive irredeemable and depreciated paper for postages. Law, justice, and public policy, required an inflexible resistance of these efforts. Gold and silver are the only constitutional and legal currency of the United States, and nothing but that currency, or its equivalent, can be legally offered to the public creditors in payment. All taxes and postages are imposed in this currency, and all contracts are made upon its basis. The public faith could be kept, and the public business successfully carried on, only by a strict adherence to the plain letter, as well as obvious spirit, of the law.

The undersigned is happy to state, that all attempts to force the department to receive depreciated paper were soon abandoned; that little difficulty has been experienced in collecting postages in specie, and none where the circulation of change tickets has been successfully resisted; and that the credit of the department has been preserved unimpaired. Nor is any difficulty apprehended, so long as postages are collected in the constitutional currency of the United States. But should the department be compelled to receive, and offer to its creditors, the depreciated notes issued by hundreds of embarrassed, faithless, or bankrupt corporations or individuals, no sure calculation can be made as to the future; and there is reason to apprehend general discontent, extensive failures, and deplorable disorganization throughout the mail service. With what face could the department insist on, and compel a strict performance of contract obligations by contractors, when stripped of the power to perform the most vital part of the contracts (so far as the interests of the contractor is concerned) on its own part. Justice and sound policy alike demand a firm adherence, in the mail service, to the standard of value, and the basis of contracts, prescribed by the Constitution, and hitherto strictly maintained, (except for a short period,) amidst the calamities of war.

On the whole, no legislation is necessary to maintain the credit of this department; or enable it to manage its fiscal concern; the existing laws being deemed ample for those purposes. I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant,

AMOS KENDALL.

To the President of the United States.

*These documents consist of the Instructions to Postmasters in relation to the reception of specie for Postages, and were published in the Argus at the time they were issued.—Argus.

From the Boston Courier.

TREASURY REPORT.

The Globe of Wednesday, contains the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finance. It commences with the Condition of the Treasury, Receipts and Expenditures, as follows:

According to the Treasurer's running account, the whole amount of available money in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1837, applicable to public purposes, was \$42,408,859 97. From that sum there were that day reserved \$5,000,000; and the balance, being \$37,408,859 97, was, under the provisions of the act of June 23, 1836, to be placed in deposit with the states. It is ascertained that \$27,063,430 80 of it have since been actually received by them.

The amount of that portion of the first three instalments, the payment of which has not yet been acknowledged, though transfers were seasonably issued for it, is \$1,165,575 18. The remainder is \$9,366,214 98, and is the sum which was designed for the fourth instalment of

deposits with the states, on the first of October next. The amount reserved in the Treasury on the 1st of January, has since been increased by returns subsequently received from banks, to the sum of \$6,670,137 52; and which, of course, could not then be ascertained or taken into computation.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts of the first half of the year, deposited in the banks, and paid on draft by collectors and receivers, so far as ascertained, have been—

From customs \$7,234,431
From lands 5,303,731
And from miscellaneous sources 512,263

To these may be added about \$600,000, which remained in the hands of receivers, and \$500,000 in those of collectors, subject to draft. All these make the aggregate for that half of the year \$13,187,182. If no further postponements be granted on duty bonds, it is estimated that the whole receipts for the last half of the year, from all sources, will be about \$9,500,000; which would make them, as ascertained and estimated for the whole year, \$22,687,182.

But if the brief extension of the present postponement, brought into view hereafter, and favorably regarded, be directed by Congress, the receipts will probably be about \$7,000,000; while, by a postponement of the whole to another year, will not be likely to exceed \$4,500,000.

Looking at our whole revenue, therefore, from all quarters, it appears that the balance of money reserved at the commencement of the year, as finally ascertained to be \$6,670,137, with the actual receipts for the first half at \$13,187,182, and those now anticipated for the last half of it at \$7,000,000, will constitute an aggregate of \$26,857,319.

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures during the first half of the year were, for

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse \$2,812,540 40
Military, including pensions 10,603,361 49
Naval 3,397,149 69
Public debt 20,852 75

Making an aggregate of \$16,933,984 33

The expenditures required to meet existing appropriations, during the last half of the year, will as computed, equal the sum of \$16,000,000, making for the whole year \$32,933,984.

Whatever expenditures shall arise within the year, upon new appropriations which Congress may think proper to make, will require a corresponding addition to this amount. But, without them, it will constitute an excess of \$5,765,563 of expenditures over both the receipts and the balance at the commencement of the year; besides, not leaving, at the close of it, anything in the Mint or the Treasury for future uses, or to meet contingencies.

In order, therefore, to discharge that excess, and retain of the money reserved on the 1st of January, one million, which is the smallest sum deemed proper, under the acts of Congress, for the efficient operations of the Mint, and at least three or four millions more, to answer sudden and contingent calls, there will probably be a necessity to resort to the deposits now with the states, and to the instalments destined for them in October, or to some other resource, for a sum equal to \$10,000,000. By a report of the Treasurer of the 30th ultimo, it appears that the balance in the Treasury, including what was in the custody of banks, the Mint, and collecting officers, was then \$14,596,311; that the amount of this subject to immediate draft, was only \$8,928,072; but the whole balance in the Treasury, including all which had been deposited with the states, and ordered to be, though only a small part of the amount is subject to immediate draft, was \$41,532,331. Deduct all which has been, and was designed to be, deposited with the states, and there would be no balance left on hand subject to draft, though including everything in the Mint, and in the possession of receivers and collectors, which is applicable to general purposes.

Hence, it is probable, that besides the deficiency for the expenditure of the year, no sufficient means of any kind will exist on the first of October next, after defraying the intervening expenses, to complete the instalment of deposits then payable, unless a large part of the bonds for duties postponed to that day, and amounting to near \$4,000,000, and the million and a half then due on the first bond from the United States Bank, shall be punctually paid, or, in the mean time, some provisions on this subject made by Congress.

The money standing to the special credit of the Post-Office Department and the Patent Office, as well as various trusts, is not included in the above exhibit, for reasons explained in the last annual report. Outstanding and unexpended appropriations at the end of the year will, in this view of our financial condition, be still left charged on the Treasury, amounting to about \$16,000,000.

This does not differ much from their amount at the close of the last year. Whether the appropriations unexpended on the 1st of January, 1838, prove, therefore, to be one or two millions larger or smaller than is now anticipated, it must be manifest, from all the above date, that some new legislation is indispensable to complete satisfactorily the service of the year, and leave a suitable amount in the mint and the Treasury.

Indeed, before submitting the last annual report, the indications of a decrease in the receipts, and of an approaching revulsion in our commercial prosperity, appeared so strong to the undersigned, that he felt compelled, with reluctance and regret, because differing so much from the views of many others, to estimate the

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 100-104.

THE MESSAGE.

This important document is the boldest and highest stand ever taken by a Chief Magistrate in defence of the rights of the people. We consider it a second declaration of independence. It maintained by the people, it will deliver them from the paramount moneyed power of Great Britain. If its principles are surrendered, our political institutions must sooner or later sink under the sordid influence which alone has conquered, in another hemisphere, the free spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race from which we sprung. Whatever may be the event, the Message will stand an imperishable monument of the genius, firmness, probity and patriotism of its author. The Globe

ONE REASON FOR FEMALE BEAUTY.—Fontaine asked me one day, 'says M. Chateaubriand, why the women of the Jewish race were so much handsomer than the men. I gave him a reason at once poetical and Christian.—The Jewesses, I replied, have escaped the curse which has lighted upon their fathers, husbands and sons. Not a Jewess was to be seen among the crown of priests and the rabble who insulted the Son of Man, scourged him, crowned him with thorns, subjected him to ignominy and the cross. The women of Judea believed in the Savior; they loved, they followed him; they soothed him under afflictions. A woman of Bethany poured on his head the precious ointment, which she kept in a vase of alabaster; the sinner anointed his feet with a perfumed oil, and wiped them with her hair. Christ, on his part, extended his grace and mercy to the Jewesses; he raised from the dead the son of the widow of Nain, and Martha's brother, Lazarus; he cured Simon's mother-in-law, and the woman who touched the hem of his garment. To the Samaritan woman he was a spring of living water, and a compassionate Judge to the woman taken in crime. The daughters of Jerusalem wept over him; the holy woman accompanied him to Calvary; balm, and spices, and weeping, sought him at the sepulchre. 'Woman, why weepest thou?' His first inquiry was to Magdalen. He said to her, 'Mary!' At the sound of that voice Magdalen's eyes were opened, and she answered, 'Master!' The reflection of some very beautiful ray must have rested on the brow of the Jewesses.'

THE WEALTH OF ENGLAND.—It is a common error in this country, to imagine the riches of England are derived from and dependent upon her commerce; and the influence of this great mistake is shown in the many wild suppositions that have been hazarded, touching the effect of commercial and financial difficulties upon the financial and political condition of the wonderful little island. The truth is that the merchants of England, with all their great capital and vast extent of operations, hold but a very small portion of the riches existing in the country; and this truth can be made apparent by a few simple considerations. Look at the squireship, for instance, the thousands and thousands of country gentlemen, with their comfortable income of three or five or ten thousand pounds per annum, derived exclusively from the soil; and the enormous fortunes of the nobility.

Estimate, if it can be estimated, the immense amount of treasure in the country, existing in the form of plate and jewels. Why at a single dinner given in London on the 15th of June, gold and silver plate to the value of a million and a half of dollars was exhibited at once; all the property of one individual—the Duke of Wellington. That celebrated personage could have relieved from their difficulties all three of the great American houses which have been compelled to stop, simply by turning over to them his dishes and treasures, and vases and candelabra without diminishing his income by a farthing; and there are fifty noble ladies in London any one of whom might have put the Messrs. Brown & Co in ample funds for all emergencies, merely by making them a present of her diamonds. Without taking the crown jewels into the account, it is no doubt susceptible of proof, that in London alone, there are gold plate and jewels to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars, and it must be remembered that mighty as is London, the wealth of the kingdom in wrought gold and silver is very far from being centred there. An immense quantity of it is scattered among the castle, and country seats of the nobility, such as, for instance, Castle, Blenheim, Chatsworth, Balvorn, Woburn Abbey, Bowood, and a hundred others which we could name and among the lovely mansions of the country gentlemen, with which the whole surface of the island is dotted in thousands. Then think of the libraries, and galleries—the immense and almost priceless collections of pictures, and statues, and other costly works of art, in which no country in the world is richer. Why, the whole mercantile wealth of England is but an item in her riches—a mere trifle, of comparatively trifling magnitude. The non-payment of our debt, if it were not paid, which thank Heaven is soon will be, so far from inflicting a mortal blow upon the prosperity of the kingdom, could never be felt or thought of, except as a handy theme for a sarcasm, now and then, directed against republican honesty and honor. The fortune of the Duke of Bedford, or Northumberland, or Devonshire, would clear off the whole of it, and nobody but his grace be a farthing the poorer.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

DAVID ARADLEY,

late of Fyfeburg in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

BETSEY BRADLEY,

Fyfeburg, Aug. 2nd, 1837.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the Counties of Cumberland and Oxford.

THE undersigned would respectfully represent to your Court, that the great County Road, leading from Fyfeburg to Portland, passes through the town of Hiram, and the western part of the town of Maldwin, close by the bank of Saco River, and for some distance said road passes on a narrow neck of land, between said river and a pond, called Ingalls Pond. Formerly said neck of land was of sufficient width and height for a safe and convenient road, but the river has been continually washing away said neck of land, and now it has made such encroachment on the road, as to render it difficult and dangerous to pass over, when the water of the river is high; said road cannot be guarded against the action of the river, and the road cannot be maintained, but at an enormous expense.

Your petitioners further represent that travellers are obliged to go round the northerly side of said Ingalls Pond, when the river is high; that there is no legal road round said Pond. We therefore pray your honors to lay out a county road on the northerly side of said Pond—a part of which will be in the town of Hiram, in the county of Oxford, and part in the town of Baldwin, in the county of Cumberland, in a place most convenient for the public good, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

EPHRAIM FLINT, & 4 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

CUMBERLAND, ss. At a Court of County Commissioners begun and holden at Portland, for and within the County of Cumberland, on the first Tuesday of June, A. D. 1837. On the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the house of Richard Fitch, in Baldwin, on Tuesday, the third day of October, A. D. 1837, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition, and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice to be served upon the town Clerks of Baldwin and Hiram, and the Chairman of the County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, and also by posting up copies of the same in three public places in each of said towns, and publishing the same in the newspapers of Cumberland and Oxford, with an attested copy of said petition, thirty days previous to said meeting, that all persons may then and there be present, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES COBB, Clerk.

Copy of the petition, and Order of Court thereon.

Attest—CHARLES COBB, Clerk.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

ALANSON BRIGGS,

late of Paris in said County, deceased, hereby give notice that he is at the County Office, in the town of Paris, in said County, on the second day of August, 1837, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of the said deceased, and that they will be in session for the purpose of examining the same, at the Clerk's Office in said Paris on the last Saturday of December and January next, at two o'clock P. M.

Attest—JOSEPH B. THAYER, } Commissioners.

JOSEPH B. THAYER, } Commissioners.

August 20th, 1837.

Notice, S. E. and Co.

FIRST rate, just rec'd and for sale by the subscriber;

Faints & Bye Stacks.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Sept. 1, 1837.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice, that the connection in business heretofore existing between themselves the firm of SMITH & BROWN is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm by Note or otherwise are notified to settle their demands with Levi Whitman, Esq. in whose hands they are left. If said demands are paid within a reasonable time no cost will be charged.

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August 20th, 1837.

DOCTOR MARSHALL'S Aromatic, atarrh & Headache SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is superior to any thing known, for removing that troublesome disease, the Catarrh, and also a Cold in the Head, and a Headache. It opens and purges all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being used, is agreeable.—Price, 50 cts. per Bottle.

DOCT. MARSHALL'S Vegetable Indian Black PLASTER.

This Plaster is unrivalled for curing Scrofulous Swellings, Scurvy Sores, Lame Back, and Fresh Wounds—Pains in the Sides, Hip and Limbs; and seldom fails to give relief in local Rheumatism. If applied to the side it will cure many of the common Liver Complaints, and if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quinsy. The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the State of Vermont and New-York, who have tested its efficacy.—Price, 25 cts. per Box.

DOCT. BENSON'S VEGETABLE JAUNDICE ELIXIR.

For Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Dysentery, Headache, and all diseases arising from a bad state of the blood, Lungs, and Kidneys. This Elixir is useful at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Spring, in removing Jaundice and Bilious complaints, caused by sudden changes of the atmosphere, colds, &c. which have a direct tendency to produce disease of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, &c. It is also calculated to remove the local obstructions of the capillary vessels, and produce a new and healthy action of the whole system, changing the old in a short time after taking it, from a sallow, sickly color, to a healthy, beautiful and florid complexion. Price, 25 cts. per Bottle.

SEED BEADS.

JUST received at the Oxford Bookstore, a prime assortment of Seed Beads. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, July 20th, 1837.

NEW AND VALUABLE PATENT GRASS.

THE subscriber is aware that there is a number of kinds of Trusses already before the Public, but from experience in using number of them himself, and from the testimony of others that have worn them, he was induced to believe that a Truss better adapted to the human constitution, and more comfortable and uniform to have, than any other in use, might be made, and by the help of a kind Providence he believes that he has been enabled to invent a Truss preferable to any other now known. It is decidedly the safest and easiest to wear; and is a secure barrier against the escape of the Viscera without in the least degree endangering the adjacent spermatic cord. From the credit that they have already gained in the last year where they have been used, and from the certificates of numbers who have been cured by wearing them, and from the recommendation of Surgeons and Physicians who have seen them, and the general approbation that the Truss has received for a number of miles around in every direction from this place, the subscriber can, with confidence, offer them to an enlightened public, believing that all that is necessary to secure them in all places where ever they are offered for sale, that approbation they merit, is their use.

Six days is sufficient to satisfy any person of their superiority; and no time will be allowed to every one who buys a Truss, to return it if he chooses.

Persons at a distance can obtain a Truss to fit, by sending the number of feet and inches they measure round, and on which said Truss they wish to wear it.

A few of the many Certificates that the subscriber has in his possession, are inserted below, and others sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous, can be shown by his Agent.

Brattleboro, Sept. 1835. ISAAC THOMPSON.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Isaac Thompson, Sir—Having had occasion, during many years, to wear a Truss, I have been enabled to judge of its merits, and I am satisfied by examining and using yours, with comparative ease and comfort, and I am induced to recommend it to all who are afflicted with this complaint, as being the best and most comfortable I have ever seen, and which I have ever been acquainted, and wish you, Sir, and all those who need Trusses, all the success in the use of yours, which your excellent construction is calculated to effect.

Yours truly, J. M. WASHINGTON, M. D.

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PURIFY THE BLOOD! DR. HOFFMAN'S CELEBRATED Vegetable PILLS.

THIS celebrated medicine has been in use in Germany for a great number of years, by the most celebrated Physicians; and are pronounced superior to any Family Medicine ever introduced into that country, for the cure of dyspepsy, indigestion, jaundice, head-ache, heart-sickness, of the stomach, acidity, flatulency, loss of appetite, biliousness, constipation, piles, weakness of the limbs, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, slow bilious fever, stumps, and all those very distressing complaints connected with difficulty of the digestive organs, and derangement in the functions of the liver, and all impurities of the blood. The above PILLS were originally prepared by Dr. HOFFMAN, professor of Materia Medica in one of the German Universities, and used by him with wonderful success.

A Physician, in a letter addressed to a friend says, "I have much pleasure in subscribing to the efficacy of Dr. Hoffman's VEGETABLE PILLS, as I have experienced their use in several of the above mentioned cases, and always with wonderful success." The proprietors are in possession of numerous certificates of their virtues, but a simple trial will prove their best recommendation. Suffice it to say, that persons who have used these pills, that they would not be without them on any consideration. None are genuine unless signed "Stephen Thayer" in his own hand writing.—Price 50 cts. a box.

Note.—Persons using the above Pills, will receive much aid by taking this "Grand German Restorative or Vegetable Bitters" three times a day in water or wine.

Great German Restorative or Vegetable Bitters.

The above Bitters were originally prepared by the celebrated Dr. Hoffman of the city of Cologne in Germany, from whom the proprietors obtained the recipe, in Dr. Hoffman's own hand writing.

These Bitters have long been celebrated in Germany, for their peculiar virtues, which have induced the proprietors to introduce them into this country. For correcting the bile and restoring digestion, they are universally acknowledged to be superior to any thing of the kind ever offered to the public. Price, large bottles \$1; small do. 50 cts.

Norway-Village, May 12, 1837. W. E. GOODNOW.

LEVI STOWELL, COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Has removed from Dixfield to Paris.

SATINET from the South Paris Manufacturing Company, constantly on hand and for sale by the subscriber at the Factory Prices.

Norway-Village Feb. 20, 1837. W. E. GOODNOW.

PREMIUM OVENS,

For Families, Boarding Houses and Hotels.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of making and vending these Ovens, and desiring to make them known to the public, and to exhibit examples for their use. The reputation of these ovens is fully established in New York, Philadelphia, and various other places, both city and country. At the late Fair of the American Institute, by the use of principles previously secured by the Patented, it was so improved, that an oven of this kind, without heating it received the first Premium; also it had to compete with one made in a kitchen by a gentleman who had gained much celebrity for his improvements.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS OVEN OVER SINGLE

1st. In Durability. It is of Russia iron and double; the two being so locked together and braced in numerous places between the parts, that its strength is sufficient to sustain the weight of 500 pounds, and in the opinion of good judges will last 20 years.

2d. Economy. The confined air, which occupies about the space of one inch between the two, is an perfect non-conductor, that much less fuel is necessary.

3d. Uniformity. The baking and roasting is even, and in weather of the extreme heat or cold always the same. Therefore, it is not liable to the objections to single and reflecting ovens.

4th. Pleasantness. The external brightness of this remains forever to the use of the oven.

5th. Health and comfort. It is used in the summer without heating those near it.

6th. Economy united with Health. As the heat escapes only at the bottom; it is sufficiently intense (by closing the fire door) to warm the feet of persons as well as by a kitchen fire, besides being always ready to bake, roast, boil or fry.

NATHAN WINSLOW & CO.

May 1st, 1837.

The above for sale by the subscriber who is agent for the article.

Also—SHEET LEAD, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &c. constantly on hand for customers.

Norway, June 3, 1837.

From the Augusta Age.

CURE FOR THE ITCH!

HOWEVER INVETERATE in one hour's application, and no danger from taking cold, by using

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasesantness, safety, expedition, and certainty, stands unrivalled for the cure of all troublesome skin complaints. It is so rapid in its action, as to cure in one hour the most inveterate disorder most effectually in one hour's application.

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety to pregnant females, or to children at the breast.

Price 75 cents a box, with ample directions.

DR. RELF'S

Antibilious Pills.

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Liddlestness, Headache, Costiveness, Flatulence, Cholera, Bilious Affections, &c.

To comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation, is needless. Suffice it to observe, that for remedies of this kind, they are the most valuable, and that they will undoubtedly prove far more serviceable than those drastic purges so frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the obnoxious cause, by gentle motion, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cts.

CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS.

The relief is IMMEDIATE, without the least injury to the Teeth. Price 50 cts a box.

DR. RELF'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

For SICK HEADACHE, &c. Price 50 cts.

None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, sole proprietor and dispenser. Crossway, by whom they are for sale, at his Countingroom, No. 99, Court St. Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT, Co. Paris-Hill and SMITH & BENNETT, and Wm. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No. 1.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the subscribers, having been duly appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

PHINEAS STEVENS,

late of Rumford, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the third day of May last past are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend to that service at the office of Lyman A. Kavanan in Rumford in said county, on Monday the second and twenty-third days of October, and the twentieth day of November next, from one to five of the clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

Dated at Rumford, July 18, 1837.

ALVAN HOLTER, } Commissioners.

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